



S. M. THOMPSON, - Editor.  
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14. : : 1866

SUBSCRIBERS WILL PLEASE CALL AT THE PROSTATE CLERK'S OFFICE FOR THE FALCON.

Agents for The Oxford Falcon.

W. H. Crockett, 298, Main St. Memphis, Tenn., is duly authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements for THE FALCON in that city.

THOS. J. HENLEY, Commission Merchant, Real Estate Agent and General Collector, No. 91, Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo., is our duly authorized agent for that city.

We are receiving in exchange for the FALCON, the Hamilton Democrat, published at McLeanboro, Hamilton, county, Illinois, and edited by T. T. Wilson. The Democrat is a good paper, and its editor is a bold writer. We are rejoiced to see such papers as the Hamilton Democrat and the Mount Vernon Free Press springing up in Illinois, and sincerely hope that they will live and flourish in their noble work.

Major General John C. Breckinridge is still at Toronto. As all the rest of the Confederate Generals are permitted to go to their homes and wherever else they please, why, in the name of equal justice and Heaven, is he kept in banishment? What evil has he done that all other Confederate officers have not done? What officer ever carried on war in a loftier spirit of chivalry and courtesy than he, or treated prisoners of war more considerately and mercifully? Who is it that has poisoned the mind of the Administration against him? "An enemy hath done this."

Two hundred and fifty freedmen and their families are preparing to leave Washington, D. C., for Mississippi plantations. An effort is making to persuade four hundred more to go to Louisiana. The wages offered are fifteen dollars per month for men and nine dollars for women, and houses, gardens and rations furnished.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, has addressed a letter to Gen. Howard, urging the necessity of the Bureau increasing its distribution of rations.

The Nashville Union and American says, "a gentleman who has just returned from a trip through East Tennessee, reports the wheat crop almost an entire failure, but the prospect for corn and potatoes are very flattering. The people generally sustain the President and condemn Brownlow."

The North Alabamian describes the venerable city of Tusculum as having waked up from her sleep, and is now marching on rapidly in the path of progress and improvement.

The clergyman in a certain town, as the custom is having published the bans of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words, "Mistaken souls who dream of heaven!"

In the English House of Commons, on the 2d of May, the bill legalizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by nineteen majority.

The two great perils of men-war and women.

It is said that Maximilian has notified General Magruder and Colonel Maury, through his son, that their services are wanted no longer.

Jacob Barker of New Orleans is writing a history of the war.

The Chattanooga Union says: The present year is the one in which locusts, it is said, will make their appearance, and we are informed by persons who have been working in the soil, they exist in large numbers. In the woods the swine are busy rooting the ground in search of them."

We announced yesterday morning, the departure of the four school mares, at Meridian, on the seven o'clock up Mobile train. We learn that a like affecting scene was witnessed on their departure. The scholars testified their love and respect, of many of them, by following. But what means this general simultaneous exodus of the school mares? Is anything going wrong, or are they weary in well-doing? Well, if they are going to abandon the negro, perhaps we Southerners had as well take it up, and do the best we can for his education. [Meridian Messenger.]

The Crops.—We are informed by reliable farmers that the wheat crop will be an almost entire failure. The oat crop will be about half. The army worm is playing sad havoc with the meadows, and corn is suffering for rain. Peaches and Apples promise an abundant yield.—Hamilton (Ill.) Democrat, 31st ult.

(Written for The Falcon.)  
The Education of the Freedmen.  
TO THE PUBLIC.

The inauguration of all new Enterprises for good, and all Reform in Institutions, is a work of difficulty, and the movers should count the cost of the undertaking before they commit themselves. Very rarely has a great people been made to pass through so sudden, and mighty a revolution as that which the Southern people have recently experienced;—a revolution which has resulted in the overthrow of their long established Institution of domestic servitude. It was believed by the wisest, and most judicious, and candid of our writers to be founded not only in the reason, and fitness, and nature of things, but upon the sanction of Sacred Scripture itself. Educated in this way to believe as we did; that it was right, and brought to this conclusion by arguments that seemed to us irrefutable, and by logic that seemed to us irresistible, it was regarded as but a *brutum fulmen*, when the Slaves of the South were proclaimed free, by a paper edict of the President of the United States. Nor is it to be doubted that the author of that proclamation himself felt, at that time, that it amounted to little more. And yet we have survived to witness its sudden, and entire abolition, and it is no matter now, what our private convictions are of the moral right, or wrong, the justice, or injustice of the result, we are in God's Providence brought to the point where we are forced to accept it as an accomplished fact, and to acquiesce in the circumstances by which we are surrounded. We may add, that with a characteristic readiness of adaptation to the condition of things around them, which they have always shown, the mass of the Southern people have acquiesced, and are now addressing themselves to the duties, and the fulfillment of the responsibilities growing out of the new relations thus established between themselves and the colored race. True, there may be a lingering residuum of reluctance in some hearts to accept the status, a heart-burning on account of the wrong done to the innocent property-holder, which engenders a bitterness not confined to the perpetrators, but which extends even to the freedman himself. But in the majority of the people of the South, there seems to be a kindly feeling cherished towards the colored men in his new estate, which prompt them to extend to him a helping hand. That the time has arrived when some measures should be adopted by the Southern people themselves to provide the ways, and means of educating the freedmen, is a conclusion to which we have been led by the following considerations:

1. This people are now thrown upon their own resources in a state of freedom, for which they are to a certain extent unprepared.
2. They consider us, their former owners, to be now as we have always been, their natural guardians, and their best friends.
3. It is our interest, as well as our duty, to diffuse the blessings of education as widely as possible among all classes of people in our country.
4. If it ever was good policy to keep them ignorant it certainly is no longer so, but the very reverse.
5. The right of suffrage will, in all probability be given to this people at some future day.
6. Ignorant voters are the curse of our country.
7. If we do not teach them some one else will, and whoever thus benefits them will win an influence over them which will control their votes.
8. If we perform this service then we shall secure their identification with us in promoting all our interests.

So much for policy and interest—the least elevated form of the argument. Let us look at the subject in its moral bearings.

1. The church is the light of the world; it is therefore bound to illuminate the surrounding region. There is no special injunction to enlighten the white race only, but we are to preach the gospel to every creature. "search the scriptures" is a command not addressed to our race only, but to mankind. God "commandeth all men everywhere to repent." We are unquestionably responsible to God for our influence and ability to do good. "The poor ye have always with you" is the declaration of our Savior, and by his Providential arrangement we are constantly reminded that we live not for ourselves alone; the colored race are now emphatically "the poor among the people."

2. But do we not owe it to them as a debt of gratitude? We remember how they, for our sakes, endured heat and cold, wet and dry, summer and winter, cultivating our fields, ministering to our comfort, promoting our wealth, improving the country, and actually draining civilization, by their physical

labor; attending upon us at all stages of our lives, nursing our children, waiting upon the sick, going with us to the burial of our dead, and mingling their tears with ours in the open grave. Can it be that all this is forgotten? And is it not a small return for all this that we are asked to make, when it is proposed that we shall give them that modicum of instruction which will enable them to read, or at least to know the way of Life Eternal? It is under the pressure of these, and similar considerations that a few of the citizens of Oxford have been moved to take the initiative in this enterprise. We propose the establishment of a Sabbath-School for the oral instruction of the colored people, as well as to teach them to read. We have organized this school with more than one hundred pupils, and twelve teachers. Regular preaching also is provided for them by the resident ministers of the different churches of Oxford. We desire to enlist in this work all our fellow-citizens, as there is room enough for all, and work enough for all. In such a work as this, no doubt, the convictions of duty, and the command of God, should be sufficient motives to actuate us. But while we would not plead for the authority of great names as a sanction to our course, or an inducement to others, at the same time we rejoice to find, that in many parts of the South, the prominent citizens, and official dignitaries are actively moving in this matter. In South Carolina Gov. Orr, and the first citizens of Charleston, are urging the establishment of the common-school system for the Freedmen. In Alabama, Ex-Gov. Moore and Ex-Congressman Curry, are engaging in the movement, and elsewhere in Mississippi, this field of labor is occupied by some of the most distinguished of our citizens. All this shows that the influence is at work which is to put into general operation an effective system of instruction for this people, in sacred, and in secular knowledge. Let us therefore engage in the work in earnest, according as God shall open the way for us, and as you consider your duty in connection with the work, we ask you to decide upon that course, that you will probably approve, when the light of a coming Eternity shall be shed upon the subject.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The following is the joint resolution passed by the United States Senate:

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized within the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens thereof, and of the States wherein they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor to deny to any person without its jurisdiction, the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons, excepting the Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at an election for electors of President and vice-president of the United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, and the members of the legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime. The basis of representation in these States shall be reduced in the proportion of which the number of such male citizens, shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such States.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have been engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or have given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including the debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State thereof, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, claims or obligations shall be held illegal and void.

Two negro infants were recently discovered drowned in the branch on the farm of Colonel Andrew J. Polk, in Maury county, Tennessee. They had been thrown there by their mothers, who gave as a reason their inability to support them.

Louisiana country papers give sad accounts of the floods and distress

Written for The Oxford Falcon.  
TO MY SWEETHEART.

Sweet maid the time draws near  
When, with a sad, nay, breaking heart,  
I must leave thee; filled with many a fear  
That we're doomed forever to part.  
But though, dear maid, I leave the bow,  
To go to some far, distant home,  
Yet, if the gracious fates will but allow,  
I'll return and never more will roam.  
Oh! and to think that we must part,  
Perhaps to meet no more on earth;  
But sadder still, to think your heart  
Should be deprived of all its mirth:  
Mourn not for me, when I am gone,  
Nor tadden your eyes with weeping;  
For think that you're left alone,  
For you're in His kind keeping.  
If God ordains that we meet no more  
In this world of sin and shame;  
Yet we shall meet on that sweet shore,  
And there rekindle the flame.  
Yes! we shall meet in that happy land;  
And live and love together;  
And we'll be among a band  
Who sing praises forever.  
And, sweet maid, at even,  
When faithful thoughts arise,  
Remember, that we shall meet in Heaven;  
Where the good soul never dies.  
Maid of Oxford! can you discover,  
What fair one my attention receives?  
Search your hearts, oh! search them over!  
For 'tis to one, who never deceives.  
Yes! search your heart, your inmost soul!  
And spare no pains to see  
Whether your heart is true and whole,  
For without, these lines are not for thee.  
Set, if you have a dark, black eye,  
As black as midnight on the sea;  
For if you're not, oh! lay them by,  
For these, they're not to thee.  
Compare your hair, with the raven's wings;  
Your cheeks, with the brilliant rainbow's hue!  
Oh! see if you're the prettiest of earthly things,  
For without, these lines are not to you.  
But now, sweet maid, adieu!  
And all your courage rally  
For now, at last, I must leave you  
So, good bye my dearest—  
P. H. SIGMA.  
Univ. of Miss., June 12th, 1866.

Meeting of the Citizens of  
North Mississippi to Memorialize  
Congress against the Cotton  
Tax.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Northern District of Mississippi, drawn together at Oxford, on the occasion of the organization of the United States District Court, in which most of the counties of the District were represented, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Hon. J. L. Alcorn, C. D. Fortin Esq. of Pontotoc was called to the chair, and Paul Barfinger appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman to be the propriety and necessity of memorializing Congress to obtain from levy-ing the tax of five cents per pound on cotton, Mr. Alcorn offered the following resolutions, which being ably and elaborately discussed by himself, Mr. Dowd of Aberdeen, Mr. Featherston of Holly Springs, and others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The bill now pending in Congress to levy a tax of five cents a pound upon cotton, is in the opinion of this meeting, as it must be in the opinion of all unprejudiced men, pregnant with evils incalculable, ill-timed, unequal for partial, unjust, rigorous beyond measure, impoverishing to the poor, oppressive to the oppressed, discouraging to industry, distracting to commerce, a bounty to the cotton-growers abroad at the expense of the cotton growers at home, a bounty to the prosperous to be paid by the destitute, an agonizing experiment upon the nerves of an exhausted people, an irritant, keen in itself, sharpened by the prostitution of the canonized principles of our government as transmitted to us by our fathers, and sealed with their blood; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That a committee be appointed with instructions to prepare at the earliest possible moment, a remonstrance against the enactment of the proposed law, embracing the proofs of the foregoing summary, as deduced from facts and reason.

2d. That said committee be requested to direct their special attention to the effect of said tax upon the growing crop, and to the enquiry whether at probable prices, under the proposed enactment, it will be likely to pay the expenses of production.

3d. That the said committee bring to the notice of Congress the relation now subsisting between the whites and the freedmen in the culture of the Southern staples generally, and of cotton in particular, and the various effects that the proposed tax must have upon the latter class of producers whose all is staked upon the chance of remunerative prices for their cotton.

4th. That the committee exhibit to congress the impolicy, not to say the rank injustice, of levying a tax of five cents a pound upon cotton of every description, with no discrimination as to the quality or value of the article; and that they expose the policy which it is to be hoped could have induced the popular branch of Congress to sanction such a monstrosity in legislation as the bill in question; namely, that in all cases and under all circumstances the consumer pays the tax. These, with such other facts and suggestions as the committee may deem promotive of the object of the meeting, they will forward to Congress with the least possible delay.

5th. That the people of the South in view of the danger that said bill may become a law, be urged to look well to the production of food for the ensuing year, or we will be deprived of all means of purchase; that they

are urged to plow up the unpromising cotton and to plant corn sufficient for the wants of the people.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee:

Hon. A. L. Alcorn, of Coahoma; W. S. Featherston and J. M. Scruggs of Marshall; F. B. Barringer of Panama; N. C. Snider and Robert Golday of Yalabusha. W. H. Kilpatrick, of Tishomingo; S. J. Gholson and W. F. Dowd, of Monroe; W. L. Duff, of Calhoun; J. M. Howvy, H. A. Barr, and Thomas B. Pegues of Lafayette county.

On motion the Chairman was added to the committee, and the meeting then adjourned. C. D. FONTAINE, Chairman.

PAUL BARFINGER, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.



MANUFACTURERS OF  
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,  
MUSKETS AND CARBINES.

For the United States Service. Also, Pocket and Belt Revolvers.

Repeating Pistols, Rifle Banes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot gun barrels, and Gun materials, sold by Gun dealers generally. In these days of House breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvement in pistols, and superior workmanship, and for will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,  
Hartford, Conn.  
Morse & Nichols, Ag'ts,  
No. 40, Courtland st., N. Y.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feeders. Sent on trial! Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co. and Bachelder.

All other cheap machines are infringing, and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddford Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new ARTICLES, just out. Address O T CARY, City Building, Biddford, Me., no30-ly

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PROCLAMATION.

HEAD QN'S DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Bureau Refugees Freedmen & Abandoned Lands.

Office of Assistant Commissioner, for the State of Mississippi  
Vicksburg, Miss., May 5th, '66.  
WHEREAS, The quarters of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau at Meridian were broken into by ruffians during the night of the 3d inst., and the officers fired on, and the villains are still at large, a reward of

Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this crime, or any of them, and such evidence as will be sufficient to bring them to trial; and a reward of

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to their arrest.

The papers of the State will please publish this notice for thirty days, and send their accounts to this office.  
TH. J. WOOD, Maj. Gen. Vols.  
Commanding; Asst. Comm'r.  
R. F. & A. L.  
May 31, 1866—29—1m

PROCLAMATION.

HEAD QN'S DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen & A. L.

Office Assistant Commissioner for the State of Mississippi.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 4th 1866.  
WHEREAS, 1st Lieut. J. B. BLANDING, 21st regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Assistant Sub-Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, was foully assassinated on Grenada, on the night of the 30th ult., and the assassin is still at large. A reward of

One Thousand Dollars is offered for his apprehension and such evidence as will warrant his being brought to trial before the proper tribunal; and a reward of

Five Hundred Dollars is offered for such information as will lead to his arrest, with such evidence as will enable the authorities to bring him to trial.

The papers of the State are desired to publish this notice for thirty days, and forward their accounts to this office.  
TH. J. WOOD, Maj. Gen. Vols.  
Commanding; Asst. Comm'r.  
May 31, 1866—29—1m

F. H. RUEFF,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,  
CONFECTIONER,

General Dealer in—

FOREIGN FRUITS:

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS,

Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Preserves, Canned Fruits, Flavoring Extracts, London Porter, Edinburgh Scotch Ale, Oysters, Sardines and other articles too numerous to mention.

Balls, Weddings and Parties supplied in the finest style and on the shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 24th, 1866—n27f.

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JUST RECEIVED AT THE NEW STORE OF

Morris S. Bernheim & Co.

THE LARGEST BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

GENTS', YOUTHS', & BOYS' CLOTHING,

SHOES,

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LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Fancy Goods,

PERFUMERIES of the most Celebrated Makes,

Hardware,

Queensware,

Stationery,

TINWARE,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

And a general line of

House Furnishing Goods.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that it is to your interest to deal with us.

Morris S. Bernheim & Co.

Next door to Fox & Tympson,

East Side Square, O'p'd, Miss.

May 24, 1866—y124—ly